

RECREATION LAND GRADING AND SHAPING

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 566



RECREATION LAND GRADING AND SHAPING

Recreation land grading and shaping is the modification of sites to permit the installation or operation of recreation facilities.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

Recreation land grading and shaping is reshaping the land to support effective and safe use of a recreation resource and/or to minimize onsite and offsite impacts to natural resources from recreation land use. This practice is used where surface irregularities, slopes, obstructions, or surface drainage interfere with planned recreational use or where such use requires designed land surfaces.

The grading and shaping is configured to minimize adverse onsite and offsite impacts. Considerations during the planning process include measures to reduce soil erosion, riparian zone degradation, stream channel and streambank damage, hydrology modification, other water resource damage, aesthetics or unacceptable damage to wildlife habitat, fragmentation, or restrictions to wildlife

movement. Plans will include measures for erosion control and for removing or otherwise providing for control of excess surface water.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

Recreation Land Grading and Shaping is commonly used in a Conservation Management System with the following practices:

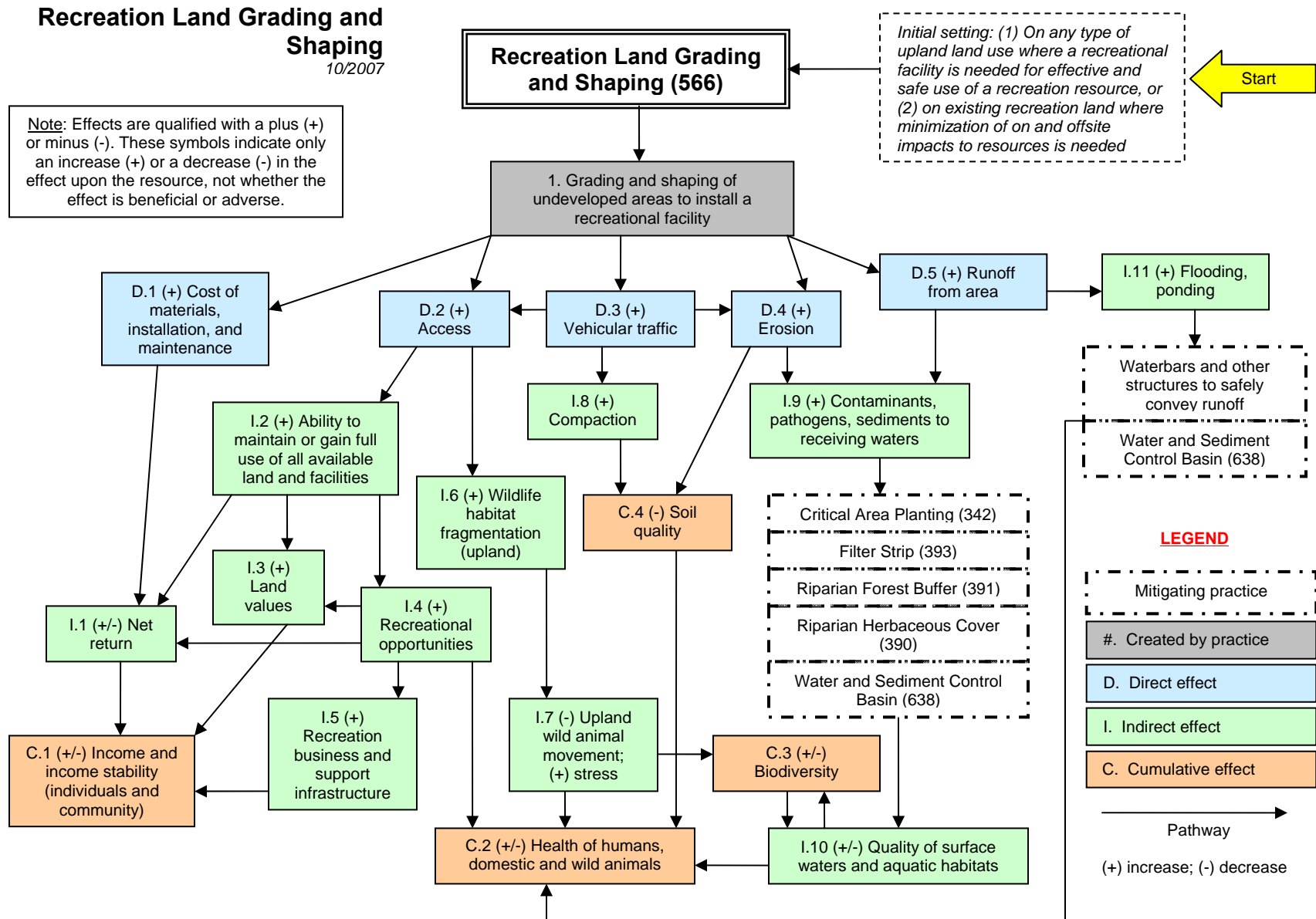
- Recreation Area Improvement (562)
- Recreation Trail and Walkway (568)
- Critical Area Planting (342)
- Upland Wildlife Habitat Management (645)
- Wetland Wildlife Habitat Management (644)
- Access Control (472)

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated practice specifications and job sheets.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowner and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

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The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowner and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.